

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12.

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and addresses at our office, where notice of contents and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

By the New York papers we perceive that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have reduced the fare on their steamships, between these points, to fifty dollars. We desire to call the attention of the railroad and steamboat companies carrying the United States mail between those cities to the propriety of reducing their fare, and of adapting a through-ticket to the schedule we submit, in order that the travel may be brought over their routes, instead of by means of a direct communication between New York and New Orleans. Why have the steamship company reduced their fare? We will explain it. They had no opposition until within the last month, when the steamers Union and Winfield Scott were put upon the line. This is the cause. They are not satisfied with making millions from passengers to Havana, New Orleans, and Chagres, at enormous rates, but now wish to drive the new line off by reducing the fare; and when this is accomplished they will put the rates up again to seventy-five dollars. We hope the companies will adopt the following schedule, and retain the travel on the mail-routes:

From New Orleans to Mobile - \$3, instead of \$5, as now.
Mobile to Montgomery - 5 " 8 "
Montgomery to Charleston - 17 " 20 "
Charleston to New York - 17 " 20 "

It will be perceived from this schedule that it will reduce the fare eleven dollars below what is now charged, and eight dollars less than the steamship rates; the trip will be made quicker, and accidents from storms, &c., such as was recently encountered by the steamer Ohio, will be avoided. Besides, the traveller will have an opportunity of passing through the cities of Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and, if he wishes, he can remain a day or two in each place, instead of being compelled to go on in any weather, by taking a steamship.

We throw out these ideas at this time, as there is to be a meeting of these railroad and steamboat companies at New York on the 30th of April, when they can among themselves form this through-ticket, so as to be prepared at once for the southern passengers coming north. Should the fare not be thus reduced, all the travellers from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and other southern and western States will go direct from New Orleans to New York, thereby reducing the travel on the great mail-line between the above-named points.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

An aged citizen called at our office this morning, and said he thought we could render a good service to this city by admonishing parents and children of the evil tendencies of the loose conduct of the latter; and he related to us some instances of immorality and wickedness practised not doubt by the children of persons who would not credit the truthful narrative, were it communicated to them. We told him we would make his information and remarks the subject of a leading article in our paper; but the fulfillment of this promise is now rendered unnecessary; for we quote from the Baltimore Sun a story that will surely do more toward opening the eyes of all to the iniquitous and depraved tendencies of false parental indulgence than could any thing we could possibly say on the subject. A little boy, not six years old, has been cruelly murdered by boys probably not twice his own age! Incredible as this may appear, we fear it is but too true.

But we have another truth to add to this. It is that in the streets of Washington there are now many little boys quite prepared to do as bad a deed as has been committed in Baltimore. They are always ready to swear, to fight, and to throw stones, in the most vindictive manner; and, when doing these things, are incapable of defining the point at which their wicked practices are to stop.

Parents who would be faithful to their offspring are as imperatively required to control and subdue such propensities as to provide them with food and clothing, and they who fail to do so have a fearful responsibility resting upon them.

The narrative we quote cannot be read by any man or woman possessing the least sensibility without the emotions of both pity and indignation; and we earnestly beseech all, in view of this melancholy admonition, to resolve upon a better course of conduct for the future, and to prevent, as far as it is possible to do so, the indiscriminate association in the streets of our city of children who are too young to be fortified against the malign influences of such association.

JENNY LIND AND THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK.

We are gratified to learn that the Firemen of New York are about to do the thing handsomely, and have purchased a splendid gold box, to contain a parchment copy of the vote of thanks passed by them to Jenny Lind, on account of her donation of \$3,000 to the Fire Department Fund. The box is seven inches in length by three in width, and weighs twelve ounces. Their whole present will consist of this box, together with a complete copy of Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America," both to be placed in a miniature rosewood bookcase of exquisite workmanship. The moneys for the purchase of this present were raised by individual subscription among the members of the department. The presentation will be made upon the return of Miss Lind to that city.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

We learn that on Monday next the Postmaster General will announce his decisions on the proposals for mail contracts in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and also on the proposals for new routes established by the last Congress—commencing with Virginia—at eight o'clock, a. m.

SALE OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Let it be borne in mind that the sale of the cargo of the brig Fidelia, from Ponce, will take place at noon on Monday next, on the wharf of Messrs. F. & A. H. DODGE, Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: I find, since my last communication, that another correspondent, "Lowlands," has made his appearance, and particularly what I spoke of only in general terms, and seems to find fault with me for not specifying men and places; and then goes on to give you the names of a few individuals—all well enough—not, however, perceiving that there are others, engaged in business in the vicinity, who might consider themselves slighted by such a course upon his part. Hence it was that I spoke of the prosperity of the town in general terms, to avoid the difficulty that he has fallen into.

It is not true, as asserted by "Lowlands," that Georgetown is behind the age in regard to education. On the contrary, it became a proverb before he was born, that Georgetown was celebrated for her schools and academies. He surely has not forgotten that we have a college that is coexistent with the first inhabitants of the city, and that it has the reputation, not only in this country, but also in Europe, as one among the first in the United States. Has he also forgotten the Convent of Visitation, contiguous to the college, where may be seen collected together representatives from all parts of our country—from the distant snow-capped mountains of the north to the sunny climes of the far south—all, all bearing testimony that Georgetown is justly celebrated for her institutions of learning. Has he not known the fact that just above the Heights there is established a seminary for young men, in a very flourishing condition; and that there is, right in the very centre of the town, a seminary for young ladies, known as Miss English's, and that it has ranked for years as a school of great refinement and progress: to say nothing of the schools of Messrs. Abbott, Simpson, Porter, and a legion of others, too tedious to mention; proving the position of "Lowlands" to be untenable, and, on the contrary, showing that, in proportion to our population, there are to be found nowhere so many facilities for acquiring knowledge as this ancient town possesses. I think he was a little hasty in coming to such conclusions.

I endeavored to show you in my last, in general terms, the prosperous condition of Georgetown, its advantages, commercial, natural, and social. I shall in a future one describe more minutely those institutions that I have only glanced at this time. In the mean time, the position I then assumed in regard to our present and future prosperity is every day being more fully realized. The demand for houses, the increasing value of property, are the natural consequences of this state of things. Within a very short time property has been sold from ten to twenty per cent. above the assessment.

"Lowlands" but speaks the sentiments of almost every one when he attributes the growing importance of Georgetown to the indefatigable exertions of our industrious and excellent Mayor; and, while upon this subject, I beg leave to say that, if Providence should spare his life, he will (in conjunction with our Boards of Aldermen and Common Council) in a very short time so arrange the financial matters of the Corporation that her debt will be entirely extinguished. Already, through the management and sagacity of Major Jewell and the Mayor, the stock of this Corporation is at a premium, and hard to get, at that. The taxes are reduced to seventy cents, and will be further reduced to sixty.

I understand the contractor for mail-boxes is about to establish a manufactory on the canal, which will give employment to a large number of persons.

[Will our correspondents be pleased to give us many facts and brief comments? These are what will gratify and profit our Georgetown readers.—EDS. TELEGRAPH.]

CITY POLICE AFFAIRS.

A dark, copper-colored young woman, yept Miss Harriet Penney, found drunk in a stable-loft last night, and for that slight offence taken to the watch-house, was this morning liberated on giving security for her good behaviour and paying costs.

Two white gentlemen, who came in for lodgings, departed on their several ways when the sun arose to cheer and warm them.

NEW ACADEMY.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Z. RICHARDS, the able and accomplished conductor of the preparatory school of Columbia College, is about to erect an edifice at the junction of New York avenue and Fourteenth street, that will be an ornament to the neighborhood and to our city. We will thus have still another institution of the highest grade, both as regards teaching and discipline.

We were in error yesterday in saying that Mr. WM. CLARE was bound over to appear before the criminal court. Mr. OWEN CONNOLLY, it appears, was the assailant; and Mr. CLARE was simply bound over to keep the peace, at the instance of Mr. CONNOLLY.

Hon. MR. BOWEN.—It is with regret we have to state that this gentleman lies seriously ill in this city. We have no authority from his medical advisers to say so, but we are well assured that his condition is very critical.

DR. MORGAN'S CLINICAL LECTURES are to be delivered at his office, and not at the Infirmary, as we yesterday stated. They are for the special benefit of his own students, but the invitation, it will be perceived, is also extended to others.

P. T. BARNUM.—The Philadelphia Sun states with pleasure the fact that this successful adventurer, now a rich man, is about to make Philadelphia his home. His brother, P. F. Barnum, has just been elected sheriff of Fairfield, Connecticut. P. T. is more pleasantly engaged, enraptured as he is with the notes of the night-ingle.

HOWELL COBB declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress. The citizens of Washington will regret this, for he is a gent whom they delight to have among them.

QUITE A CATASTROPHE.—A whole page of the Baltimore American was "knocked into pi" last night or this morning; but it was promptly reset, and the mails have brought us the ample sheet, looking as though it had never known a misfortune in its long, long life.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

Boston, April 12—Noon.

News from Boston.

The fugitive Symmes took passage at four o'clock this morning for Savannah, in the custody of his claimant.

New York, April 12—1 1/2 p. m.

Arrival from Chagres.

The steamer El Dorado, from Chagres, has arrived to-day, and brings 200 passengers, but no gold dust.

The late fire at New York.

The loss by fire in Broadway, on Thursday night, is estimated at \$120,000. All fully insured.

New York Markets.

Cotton is heavy, flour steady, and stocks firm.

THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The items given by the northern papers, in addition to what we have heretofore published, are not of much interest. The Tribune condenses the whole into the following:

"The news from Europe by the Africa has nothing startling. The Anti-Papal bill has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by a very large majority, and will no doubt be as successful on the final trial. Lord John Russell has brought in his bill for the Reform of the Court of Chancery, and a very faint and moderate reform it is. Nothing has yet been heard of the new budget, and yet it is proposed that the usual Easter recess shall be prolonged to double the usual time. Evidently the British legislators are in no hurry. In France no important change has happened, a definitive ministry is not yet organized, and it is reported that Odillon Barrot replied to a proposal to accept the premiership, that he would do so only on the condition that Louis Napoleon should agree to leave his office at the end of his term, after the example of Washington and Jefferson. This condition was not agreed to, but yet we fancy Louis will have to do the thing when the time comes. In Germany no new change of light diminishes the darkness of the chaos. The impression seems to be that Austria will have to relax somewhat of her extreme pretensions. This can lead substantially to no other result than the restoration of the old Diet at Frankfurt. In the other countries there is nothing which calls for remark."

From the Baltimore Sun of this morning.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A BOY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.—Arrival of accused parties.—In the afternoon papers of yesterday, an advertisement appeared from Jacob C. Rumpf, of Hampstead Hill, desiring information of his son, John Rumpf, a boy less than six years of age, who had been missed from his residence on Thursday night. A melancholy sequel has presented itself to this advertisement, the circumstances of which we will endeavor to state.

The boy left home about noon on Thursday, and his parents supposed him to be at school. Evening came, and he did not appear—night followed, and he was still absent; and then apprehension became aroused, and the work was passed he was missing. Bells were rung, and parties started in search, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Yesterday forenoon the search was again pursued, but without success, until one o'clock, when his lifeless body was discovered.

At that hour Mr. James Bankard passed a slaughter-house belonging to his brother, Mr. Jacob Bankard, located on the Hill, and remarked that the door was unlocked. The slaughter-house had not been in use for some two months. He went in, and the first object that met his view was the lifeless remains of the lost boy. He was lying on the board floor, face downwards, resting on his right arm. The body was near a window leading from the "close pen" of the slaughter-house, and the appearance was that it had been thrown into the place through the window. There were traces of fresh blood from the "close pen" door, and a bar of one of the doors also had evidences of fresh drops of blood. There were, too, appearances outside of the cattle-yard, as if a body had been dragged along to the window, there also being traces of blood, &c.

As soon as the body was found, Dr. N. Dashiell, the physician of the family, was sent for, and he was present with the jury of inquest, which had been summoned by Coroner Conway, who was also immediately called to the scene.

The examination of the doctor resulted in discovering that above the right temple there was one wound, in the left frontal bone there was another wound, and a third wound was on the back of the head. These wounds were evidently the effects of blows from a blunt instrument, not cutting much, nor breaking the skull, but causing a great extravasation of blood. The physician was of opinion that the wounds were inflicted some place distant from the spot where the body was found, as there was no appearance of bleeding on the spot. There were, too, appearances by which a surgeon would be governed to indicate that there must have been considerable bleeding at the place where the injury was inflicted. The right arm was greatly bruised, as if injured in the effort to protect his head; and both hands were much swollen on the knuckles, together with a considerable bruise on the back. Near the body was found a half brick, bloody, with some hair upon it; also a part of a brown handle with blood on it. Every thing connected with the appearance of the body indicated that a murder most foul had been committed, and the next inquiry was as to the murderers.

The first witness examined was a boy named Woelper, who stated that he met the deceased late in the evening in Ann street. Together they went to Broadway, and thence towards Washington College. Here they saw some boys—witness ran away and stones were thrown after him. He got home about six o'clock. The deceased did not run back with him. Thinks William Irons was one of the boys throwing the stones.

Mrs. Wilkinson and her daughter testified to seeing Irons about the vicinity, and acting in a suspicious manner. They knew nothing about the deceased.

Charles Downs testified that he came from work after six o'clock, for his supper. He was met by Irons, who invited him to go to the grave-yard (Christ church) to take a walk. He said he had been to Herring Run. He afterwards said that the remark of his being at the Run was only a joke.

The jury gave a verdict, after some five hours' investigation, that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by some persons unknown. As connected with this occurrence, we may add the representation of a colored girl, though her statement is no testimony. She lives in the immediate vicinity, and she says that about six o'clock she saw two boys knock down a little boy, and two larger ones drag him off. She did not know any of the parties.

After the evidence being received, warrants were issued, and officers Coath and Taylor arrested Benjamin F. Hopkins, about nineteen years of age, and William Irons, about sixteen years of age, as parties suspected of being engaged in the murder. Justice Warrington, before whom they were brought, committed them to jail for a further hearing.

Troubles are like insects; the smaller they are the more they annoy you.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Boston, April 11—12 p. m.—The habeas corpus case came up before Judge Woodbury this afternoon. The same discussion as heretofore arose. Mr. Thomas claimed that it was his right to appear solely as counsel for Symmes, holding as he did the certificate from the Commissioner remanding Symmes to his master, as Symmes now stood as regarded his master in the situation of a ward. Mr. Sewall replied that might be law in slave States, but not in Massachusetts. Judge Woodbury asked Sewall if Massachusetts was not a State of the Union which recognized institution of slavery? For his part, he thanked God that Massachusetts was still a State of the Union—(Great applause in court-room—marshal called loudly to order.) Sumner then argued the case at length and Mr. Curtis rejoined. Judge Woodbury then decided that the warrant was legal, and that the marshal acted properly.

The usual affidavit that he fears a rescue has been made by the agent of the claimant, and probably such a force will be detailed of police, military, &c., to carry Symmes out of the State as will render an attempt at rescue impossible. The city to-night is very much excited, but not the least disposition to resist the law is perceptible. In the crowd about the court-house scarcely a negro can be seen.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Arrival of the Mexico.—Markets.—The steamer Mexico arrived to-day. She left Chagres on the 4th, and San Juan on the 6th. She brings 239 California passengers, and \$67,800 in gold dust.

The British naval force was withdrawn from Nicaragua.

A great fire was raging on the Cuba plantations. Cotton is unchanged in price, parties awaiting the steamer's news. Sales to-day of 4,000 bales.

Prime molasses has advanced to 32 1/2 cts.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Excitement in Milwaukee.—The lectures of the Rev. Mr. Lahey, in this place, against Popery, have created in this place, excitement, and threats were yesterday sent to the proprietor of the city hotel, that his house would be fired unless Lahey was sent away. This afternoon the entire fire department and one hundred special police were sworn in, in consequence of threats to tear down the church used to lecture in, should he speak to-night. It is anticipated from the arrangements that no such scene of riot and bloodshed as occurred in the Methodist church last Sunday will again take place.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The arrival of the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence at Southampton has been followed by a series of gay festivities. A fire originated last night in the establishment of Hudson, Robertson, & Pendleton, No. 180 Broadway, which communicated to the gunshop of Mr. Cooper, adjoining, speedily destroying both buildings. The Howard House was also considerably damaged.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Fire at Cincinnati.—A fire broke out at half-past six o'clock this morning in the store of Campbell, Ellison & Co., Columbia street, which, with the extensive furniture warehouses of Mitchell & Rammselburgh, and the wholesale grocery warehouse of Pullan, Hatfield & Brown, adjoining, were entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy, but nearly covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—The call for the Scott meeting on the 6th has upwards of 1000 signatures appended to it. He is the Whig favorite here.

We have six and a half feet of water in the river. The thermometer is at sixty-five—weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—The steamship North America, from Chagres, has arrived at this port, crowded with passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust. Her dates from San Francisco are to March 6th.

BUSINESS MEMORANDA.

PHILANTHROPISTS.—If men who are not gentlemen can be made to look like such by appropriateness of dress and becoming adornments, how much more prepossessing and genteel must be the appearance of a true gentleman who pays due regard to these things! We are hourly reminded of this, as we walk the avenue, by the appearance of the many persons with whom we meet; and by their becoming garb we fancy that we can distinguish the customers of Mr. P. S. Sear, of Eighth street, near the avenue, and Mr. G. W. HYNES, below the National Hotel. When the hat, the cravat, the gloves, the cane, and all the et ceteras are in perfect keeping with good taste, Mr. STEVENS, of the Athenaeum, may well be supposed to have lent his counsel; and if a graceful carriage gives indication of easy and comfortable boots, the mind may readily recur to the stores and laboratories of JANNEY, on Eighth street, EDMONSTON, on Seventh street, and A. HOOVER & SONS, on the avenue.

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The Rev. MASON NOBLE to-day announces the opening of his school for young ladies on the 23d instant; and we are sure his invitation will be very promptly accepted.

HOUSEKEEPERS, who wish to buy or sell furniture, would do well to visit the establishment of Mr. E. M. BOTELER, 151 Broadway, near the City Hall.

Messrs. MCCLAIN & HARRY have a stock of spring goods, at which every body is springing with feline agility—they are.

Messrs. CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO. have a splendid surprise for all admirers of beautiful goods for ladies, gentlemen, and children.

THE LADIES will perceive that Mrs. COLLINGS, on Seventh street, above H, has just received a perfect love of an assortment of goods for them, and for their husbands and children.

A BOOK-KEEPER publishes a notice worthy the attention of business men.

MR. MOFFETT, near our office, has a delightful assortment of fancy articles, trimmings, and gentlemen's belongings. As Mrs. M. has but lately commenced her business in this line, ladies would do well to encourage her by their visits.

BATHER SHARP.—Among the goods advertised by Mr. E. LINDSEY, on the avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, are articles of hardware and cutlery, so brilliant and sharp, that it is almost dangerous to look at them.

AN ACCOMMODATING GENTLEMAN.—Whether one may wish to repose luxuriously on a sofa or in an arm-chair, or forever in a nice coffin, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, on Thirteenth street and the avenue, is the man to furnish the facilities.

His office is useful and important to us all throughout life, "from the cradle to the grave," as Tilly Slowboy would say.

THE POTOMAC SAVING BANK, it will be perceived, is open daily from 9 o'clock to 3, except on Saturday, when it continues open until 6 p. m.

We are opposed to warfare—with carnal weapons at least—and yet we can find it in our heart to wish success to the exterminator of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Ants, for sale by our neighbor, Mr. CUSTY GRAY.

It is a misnomer to call our neighbor GRAY's a stationery store, for his goods are going in small parcels and coming in large ones all the time. Neither his books, pictures, nor fancies, can in any sense be said to possess the property of inertia which philosophers attribute to all physical bodies.

At the beautiful store of Mr. SELBY PARKER, next to the National Hotel, a gentleman said the other evening—"Mr. Parker, I see the newspapers say that you can't be stumped; that you have everything one can call for."

"Yes," said Mr. P. "I don't profess all that; but I'll have the article named, I am very apt to have something that will substitute it pretty well, and so I am very apt to accommodate my customers." "Ah," said the gentleman, "I'll try you on your own proposition: give me a glass of brandy and water, if you please!" "Really," said Mr. Parker, as he smiled and rubbed his hands, "I cannot answer that exactly, but I have something here which will much better, and that I am sure your wife and daughters will admire very much;" and lo! he produced the Temperance Pledge!

EDWARD M. BOTELER, Dealer in

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Seventh street, 24th door south of I, (west side.)

ap 11-1w

TO OUR CITY READERS.

We cannot resist the temptation to insert the latest possible item of telegraphic news; and it will therefore be often out of our power to have the paper served in the Departments before three o'clock. Those who prefer it to be served at their houses, and we shall carefully note any such changes as may be requested.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

Do people generally know that short advertisements are published in the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for twenty-five cents?

Equal to any in the city are taken at the OREONS at the lowest prices. Entire satisfaction given, or no charge. ap 8-3100

MARRIAGE.

At New York, on Sunday, March 30th, by the Rev. S. T. Spear, MORTIMER L. DORR to Miss SPENCER, daughter of the late William E. Sheffield, U. S. N., all of Brooklyn, New York.

At New York, on Wednesday, the 9th of April, after a protracted illness, in the 57th year of his age, JOHN BRADSHAW BICE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York.

On the evening of the 10th April, Mrs. ELIZABETH FALCONER, widow of the late Eliza Falconer, of Frederick county, Maryland, in the 64th year of her age.

The Teachers' Association will meet at the Southwestern Institution this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock. Mr. WIGHT will conclude his remarks on "Manners and Department of Teachers and Scholars," and Mr. RICHARDS will answer Mr. WOODBURY's reply to his remarks on "School Government."

The public are invited. O. C. WIGHT, Sec.

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